

SEES ENOUGH LEFT FOR A RUINOUS WAR

Rome Paper Asserts Hughes
Plan Does Not 'Guarantee
Naval Disarmament.'

BRITAIN MADE STRONGER

Another Says Conditions in
Egypt Are Open Violation
of Reduction.

ROME, Nov. 16 (Associated Press).—The *Epoca*, discussing the Washington conference editorially, says: "Those who believe that the next conflict will be fought on the sea with submarines, who realize the importance in offensive and defensive of airplanes and hydroplanes, and those who have followed the efforts of the various governments to seize available naval bases, understand that the programme discussed at Washington permits the retention of enough forces for a ruinous war of supremacy and leaves the problem of peace unsolved."

"It is sufficient to recall the contest between the United States and Japan for possession of the island of Yap. It is sufficient to realize how much the British naval power has been increased by this plan, and how Great Britain, in control of all the bases in the North and Baltic Seas, would be able to release its fleet and despatch it to the Mediterranean or Pacific, to convince one that the Hughes project does not guarantee in any way naval disarmament."

"It remains to be seen just to what point the dual name, Anglo-American, which is the key to the conference, will manifest itself," says the *Gazzetta d'Italia*, "also to what limits Japan will attempt to react against the delegates who would destroy her hidden ocean hegemony."

The *Tribsuna* says: "President Harding and Secretary Hughes have given the verdict and passed the sentence. Mr. Hughes carried out in his proposals the good sense of Mr. Harding."

"There is need now to pass to the question of land disarmament. That is the real European problem. The United States, England and Japan are sea powers, separated by oceans, but Europe is comprised of land powers. Worse yet, Europe is France and Germany—these are lions."

The *Popolo Romano* argues that limitation of armament would embrace naval ports, of which those of the Mediterranean are of the greatest strategic importance. It adds that Great Britain is imposing conditions on Egypt which are "a new and open violation of the principle of naval armament reduction."

The creation of a naval base at Alexandria and the cession of Port Said to Great Britain are, the newspaper declares, a great menace not only to Egyptian independence but to Italian interests in the Mediterranean. The *Popolo Romano* contends that if President Harding's idea is for a real and lasting peace he clearly cannot allow Great Britain to retain a naval base at Alexandria which gives her control of the channel to the East. The newspaper concludes by saying that Italy ought to instruct her delegates to bring the Egyptian question before the conference.

CATCHES SHIP IN HARBOR.

Mrs. M. D. Haft, concert pianist, booked to sail by the steamship *Quilota* of the Pacific line for Peru, arrived at the Hudson River pier yesterday just as the liner had pulled out in stream. She was much distressed until she learned that she might hire a tug and make the ship. The tug hailed the *Quilota*, which halted and put down a sea ladder, and the pianist climbed aboard to the cheers of the passengers, who thronged the rail.

LOOKING IN on the conference

Diplomacy Takes Off Its Mask at Open Sessions—Two
Important Committees Now at Work—Lord
Riddell Makes Hit With Correspondents.

By EDWIN C. HILL.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16. The next open session of the conference will be held on Friday, we are told. Briand will provide the drama, Hughes having spoken for America, Balfour for Great Britain. He will tell the conference in short, earnest sentences that France is not militaristic and will gladly cut down her army of 700,000 if the Powers will secure peace and make Germany pay up. This is the summary of the French position as seen by the clever Juseurand, Ambassador of France in the United States.

Meantime there is no lack of interesting events, savory food for comment. The open, or plenary, sessions are for the recording of decisions, the submission of new policies, such as Hughes's on battleships, Balfour's on submarines. In these sessions diplomacy must take off its mask. All disguises must be checked at the door. But the real work cannot possibly be done in them any more than the texture of laws can be woven in open sessions of Congress, or Parliament, or the Chamber of Deputies. Definite accomplishment must be forged in committees, give and take. Two of the most important committees that ever met are thus at work.

One of these is the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, made up of all the delegates of the nine nations interested. Before this committee poor, puzzled China has the first word, saying that she will solve her problems if the strong of the earth will give her a chance. Mr. Sao-Kee Alfred See, her spokesman, might quote to Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour: "We are the ancients of the earth, and in the morning of the times." The other committee upon which the world fixes its attention is the Committee for Naval Limitation of Armament. This is the group that must work out what Balfour calls "practical idealism."

Five men make up this committee, supported, of course, by a multitude of experts and technicians. The five know all there is to know absolutely and relatively about naval power. Four are famous sea captains. Beatty, Admiral of the Fleet and Earl of Brocksby and the North Sea, is saluted by Britons as the most gallant sea fighter since Nelson. Kato, Minister of Marine of Japan, was "Rogo's" chief of staff. De Bon, French Vice-Admiral, and Ferdinand Acton, Italian naval chief, are veterans of action. All are old enough to be the father of the young man who sits as their chairman, Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy. Here in Washington they say that "Ted," as his father called him, has made good. The President is pleased with him. The department respects him. The fleet gives him its affection. These are the five that are whitening down the naval power of Great Britain, America and Japan.

So much for the actual work of the day and the official personalities responsible. There are unofficial personalities scarcely less interesting. Of these Lord Riddell, owner of an English weekly, *News of the World*, which has a circulation of 3,500,000, is something of a "character." They say he is Lord George's man, which means, of course, that he is the great friend and confidant of the British Premier. He furnishes contact between the British point of view and the press of the world. This writer has just left a press conference over which Lord Riddell presided divertingly.

He is tall, thin, smooth shaven,

slightly bald and resembles Lord Reading. He drops into a chair at the end of a long table surrounded by 200 correspondents, inserts a cigarette into a long amber holder and confesses that he has not yet got his journalistic bearings because of the five hours difference of time between Washington and London. "Do you take me?" he asks. "No. That isn't quite right; do you get me?" Thereupon he asks the will of the Fourth Estate and arranges a programme from daily talks between the press and a systematic rotation of the British delegates—Balfour, Lord Lee, Sir Auckland Geddes, Sir Robert Borden and the rest. "No one delegate would be braver enough to attempt the job alone," he said. A correspondent interrupted: "But, Lord Riddell, seeing that we would like to get some news every day, how about seeing you, too?" He replied, "You make me feel like the man in the chair who is being toasted." The matter is arranged.

Riddell's chief interest in life, outside of his newspaper, is serious reading, which has not, however, affected a bubbling sense of humor. He devours works of metaphysics, psychology and religion and the appearance of a new book on logic elates him as would a decoration. He spent much of yesterday prowling in the book shops of Washington. It was Riddell who first brought out H. G. Wells's "Outline of History" as a serial. Wells, by the way, says that he wrote the book in eighteen months.

He personifies the extraordinary efforts that the being made by the British to soften harsh opinion in this country. With tact, wit and readiness for practical service he loses no opportunity to reflect to our people through the press the readiness of Great Britain to go along with the United States. That is a game the Japanese are playing to the hilt, more elaborately even than the British. The gentlemen from across the Pacific are fairly slaving at the job of making themselves agreeable.

The American counterpart of Riddell in liaison activities is James D. Preston, for years in charge in the Senate press gallery and now entrusted with the task of smoothing new difficulties for 800 correspondents of a dozen nationalities. In England he would have been "Sir James" by now. The late President Roosevelt said of him: "One of the most efficient men I ever knew." Preston is a combination of newspaper man, railroad traffic manager, diplomat and vaudeville booking agent.

"Wine that maketh glad the heart of man" flows in Washington and in sanctuaries of diplomacy quite inaccessible to the Anti-Saloon League. The agents of this organization grieve over the matter and see little good coming from a conference whose participants, some of them at least, are not averse to a glass now and then. Without revealing secrets it is interesting to know that several visiting groups are not worrying about scarcity of champagne, burgundy, Scotch or even of American hard liquor. One of the best provided, indeed, is a group that would scarcely come to mind at first. It runs to Scotch for choice.

According to the amiable gossip of the day there was an international party the other night, which, half way through a case of champagne and two or three quarts of the golden liquor that first advertised the name of Haig, proceeded

to iron out quite smoothly all of the wrinkles of the conference. Nor were the participants unknown to fame. Their names quite frequently stand out in first page headlines.

Cameriynck, interpreter for the French delegation, is the fastest mental machine for untangling languages that has been seen in Washington for many a day. The minute an address in English is concluded he puts it into French for the benefit of Briand and Viviani. Juseurand and Sarraut do not need him. He is equally swift in turning French into English. There is a pleasant mutual acquaintance in languages among many of the principal delegates. Hughes, Root and Lodge know their way about in French. Juseurand's English is precise and supple. Balfour speaks several languages.

Letters at the post office in American press headquarters await these cub reporters covering the conference: James W. Gerard, Booth Tarkington, Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells, Charles Hanson Towne, Synd Hossa (Bosny Chronicle), Ida M. Tarbell, Will Irwin and Wallace Irwin. There is one too for Gabriele d'Annunzio, wherever he may be at this writing.

WORLD'S WOMEN HERE NEXT ARMISTICE DAY

National Council of Women
Will Send Invitation.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Women throughout the world will be invited to join with the National Council of Women in the celebration of Armistice Day next year, under the provisions of a resolution adopted at the closing session of the council's biennial session today.

The resolution directed the secretary to send invitations to the women of foreign lands, particularly Germany, to join in the world wide celebration. Its adoption was followed by the announcement of Miss Anna A. Gordon, national president of the W. C. T. U., that her organization would open its convention in Philadelphia on Armistice Day, 1922.

Announcement was also made that the International Council of Women would meet in Washington in 1924 at the invitation of the American council.

DRESEL NOMINATED CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

American Commissioner Represents U. S. in Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Ellis Loring Dresel of Boston was nominated today by President Harding to be Charge

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Sundays, Nov. 20, Dec. 4, 18

\$3.00 Round Trip War Tax 25c

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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

d'Affaires to Germany. Mr. Dresel has been American Commissioner to Germany and is now in Berlin.

The nomination of Mr. Dresel was said in official circles to mean that probably no Ambassador would be sent by the United States to Berlin for a time at least. Although officials said

the decision to entrust American representation in the German capital to a charge d'affaires was reached independently of any proposals from the German Government, it is considered quite probable here that Germany will be likewise represented in Washington for some time.



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Dinner Services of Cauldon China in four open stock patterns. Were \$837.00 to \$1157.00. Now \$569.00 to \$924.00

Tea Sets, which are copies of Antique Crown Derby shapes, consisting of 26 to 44 pieces. Were \$69.50 to \$128.00. Now \$34.75 to \$63.75

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HOSE, camel's hair, brown or green heather or Oxford gray with self or colored turn-over tops. . . . \$3.95

HEATHER MIXTURE WOOL
SOX, brown heather or blacks with contrasting color, vertical stripes. . . . \$2.00

SCOTCH WOOL SOX, of very soft quality, in dark or medium brown heather mixtures. . . . \$2.00

ENGLISH OR SCOTCH
WOOL GOLF HOSE, in natural brown or green heather, or Oxford gray with self or colored tops. . . . \$4.75 to \$10.95

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